

SENDS GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD IN OIL

Public Stenographer in Up-
town Hotel Victimized Over
and Over Again.

FLIERS IN AERO SHARES

When She Has Evidence They
Take It From Her With
Worthless Check.

Just as a poker player, after serving notice on his companions that he would quit the game at 11 P. M., is detected by the dawn's early light still throwing good money after bad in an effort to make up his losses, a woman who is a public stenographer in a famous uptown hotel has been sinking her savings in one stock swindle after another for several years, always in the hope that the new venture would erase her previous mistakes.

"I'm a fool," she said yesterday, "and I suppose there's no use trying to save me from myself, but if you want to print the story go ahead, as it may help others. You see, I was a fool, but I was not a fool when I bought the stock of the company that my mother doesn't know how her noble daughter has been bunched, and I don't intend she shall."

Although this woman had been duped by one get rich quick art after another—"I know they are crooks a mile off, but seem unable to resist 'em," she says—she bought to start from an easy spoken broker who called at her desk 100 shares of a skyrocketing oil company which just couldn't help returning a big profit in a couple of months. Although she had a bank account she made no effort to ask her bank about the company and its prospects.

A week later the broker returned all out of breath to say the stock had advanced faster than he had thought it would, and he had exactly sixty shares left which she could have as a special favor, at the old price of \$100 a share. The company's advertising kept reporting further advances.

Electric Wagon to the Rescue.

When the profits seemed suitably large she tried to sell and couldn't get 100 cents. By telephone and letter she pestered the broker until he called at the hotel once more. Accounting for the situation he made an impressive speech in the jargon of high finance and wound up with pleasant predictions for the future.

"Fine, my dear sir," said the stenographer, "but how about buying back that oil stock you sold me?"

"Say," he replied, "it's a wonder that stock has advanced. Wonder if there's anything wrong with the company? Now, I know of a stock that would get all your money back and a lot more besides. It's a regular electric wagon. It's a new airplane and very few persons know how good it is. It has cantilever wings and will beat all records. The Government is having a secret test made in Dayton, Ohio, tomorrow. Army officers are in charge of the field and the military police are keeping everybody else away. On the company's own trial grounds the plane simply has won Wright and Curtiss and the foreign chaps look sick. The Government will award a contract for thousands of them just as soon as the formality of an official test is completed."

"But why talk about it? The stock is so closely held by insiders that you couldn't buy it. Gee, I wish I had some. The quoted price now, with no offerings, is \$4. In three weeks it's a dead cinch it will be \$10."

Hands Over Her Liberty Bonds.

"As I remarked before," the stenographer said in telling her story yesterday, "I am a fool when it comes to the stock market. Like a ninny I fell for it when this broker suddenly exclaimed that, by George, it had just occurred to him he had a friend who had 100 shares of this miracle stuff and as the friend was hard up for cash this minute he, the broker, might be able to get the 100 for me at the day's price of \$4. The broker went out and walked around the block and returned with a certificate he had had in his pocket all the time. I closed my door hurried to the bank, got out of a safe deposit four \$100 Liberty Bonds and gave them to the broker. He handed me the airplane stock and, after assuring me that I had struck the bargain of a lifetime, beat it."

"Three weeks passed and I heard nothing about my 'electric wagon.' So I started calling up the broker, who had moved and still has an office in lower Broadway. He said the test had been made, but he hadn't got the full particulars yet. One day he'd tell me the test was made on Long Island, the next day in Dayton. He couldn't remember from day to day what year he had handed me the day before."

"Finally he said he had great news for me. The test had been a great success, but a shocking thing had happened. The aviator had gone crazy while at a great height and machine and aviator had both reached the ground in a more or less disheveled condition. But the broker assured me over and over again that the airplane had proved itself, had broken all records just as he said it would, and that the stock would soon rise as high as the cantilever wings had risen."

Oil Company Comes Back.

"Not hearing anything more and being unable to find the broker I went down to the office of the airplane company. I had supposed that such a remarkable company must have a whole floor at least, but found that it had a room with half a dozen other companies in a single office. Judging from the attitude of a stenographer, who was the only occupant of the airplane company's cell, there was nothing particular doing."

"I wrote and telephoned the broker again and made an awful fuss until he came to the hotel. My, but he was sorry for the way things had turned out. He confessed that he himself was much 'disappointed' in the cantilever airplane stock. He admitted that nothing could be done with it, but said brightly that the oil company had struck oil after all, and at some sacrifice to himself he would be willing to let me have some more oil stock in exchange for the airplane certificate. By this time I was able to laugh."

"It's trading one worthless stock for another," I said, "and you're a crook; but I'll make the trade. I couldn't do worse. I still have the oil stock. If it weighed a pound it would be worth a cent or two cents to a junk dealer."

The broker has been asked to visit John T. Dooley, Assistant District Attorney, but it is doubtful if he can be prosecuted, as whatever evidence the stenographer had is no longer in her possession.

The Hypnotic Investigator.

"I told you I was a fool didn't I?" she said to Mrs. Suz. "Well, a few days after my last interview with the broker another man came to see me. He was a professional investigator and if I would pay him a fee of \$20 in advance and let him take whatever oil and air-

plane prospectuses and other records that I had he thought he could recover all my money. So I forked over everything with the \$20. By that time he had me so hypnotized that when he asked me to cash a check for \$20 I did that, too."

"The moment he had gone I came to my senses and rushed over to the bank to have payment stopped on the \$20 check I had given him as his fee. But he went faster than I did; the check was cashed a minute or two before I reached the bank. The check I had cashed for him came back to me marked 'N. G.' or words to that effect. I went down to an office where he hung out and made such a row that he made good on the bad check. So in that transaction I was out only \$20, the fake investigator's fee, and \$22.50 worth of shorthand and typewriting—and, of course, I lost whatever evidence I had against the broker."

"Notwithstanding all this, when another oil salesman sauntered through the hotel the stenographer, after advising all her friends to keep away, took a chance on 100 shares at 45 cents a share. By extraordinary luck she was able to sell it later at 15 cents a share. The next broker who happened along was letting an oil stock go at the ridiculous price of 1/2—ridiculous because he admitted that he personally was going down to Broad street the next day and put the price up to 5 as a take off for his flight."

She Has "Invested" Again.

"I don't know what was the matter with me, but I didn't buy any," says the stenographer. "However, she said she had bought \$350 worth. They still have it and I understand the quotation is around 1/2 now."

"A few weeks later," she says, "the woman feels that a new flier she has taken will more than recoup her losses, amounting in all to several thousand dollars."

"I was a man in the hotel who is widely known as an honest promoter. He has an oil field of his own, and although the prospects are brilliant. When I heard he was in the lobby I was in such a hurry that I slid down the banister, said to him: 'Mister, may I buy some of your oil stock?' He said he was sorry but the last share had been sold. I told him I was a public stenographer and he simply must find some way of making up my losses. He thought a while and finally said that there were thirty-five shares in his office which somebody had agreed to take and hadn't called for, so something like that, and I could have them. So I gave him a check for \$175—the stock was selling at 45—and he sent me the thirty-five shares the next morning."

This oil stock has gone up to 15 since the stenographer bought. She could sell with a clean profit of \$455 on an outlay of \$175. But she said she was going to \$50. It may.

ANTI SUFFS FEAR FREE LOVE.

New Jersey Association Holds Annual Election.

Following the annual elections of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Suffrage for Women in Newark yesterday, at which Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, widow of Grover Cleveland, was made first vice-president, David Goldstein of Boston made an address in which he said that woman suffrage if carried to its logical conclusion would bring about destruction of the family. The speaker was loudly applauded when he said that divorce and free love follow in the wake of woman suffrage and compared the movement to the state of affairs existing in Russia.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Carroll P. Bassett, Summit, president; Mrs. John G. Borton, South Orange, recording secretary; Mrs. A. P. McMurtrie, Rutherford, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. N. Coe, Newark, treasurer; Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, widow of a former Vice-President of the United States, was made president of the seventeen vice-presidents.

Charles Crispien Is Indicted.

"Caesar Cella," who when arraigned a week ago in General Sessions on an indictment charging burglary, was recognized by Judge Rosinsky as Charles Crispien, a veteran safe blower with a record of seventeen convictions in twenty-two years, was indicted yesterday charged with burglary in the third degree, which means that he is to be tried as a fourth offender and it found guilty will be sentenced for life as a habitual criminal. By direction of the court the original indictment against the defendant was reconsidered by the Grand Jury which yesterday returned against him the one charging him with being a fourth offender.

Services for Countess of Paris.

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After his return to Butler Lynch confessed that he had tampered through the country surrounding Lamar after his escape and at one time while being trailed by a posse with bloodhounds had stood on one of the street corners of the town and watched the posse work. While Lynch made no confession as to how he had obtained the weapon which he used to kill Sheriff Harlow and his son, his mother and wife were supposed to have smuggled it to him. They were held immediately after his escape on a charge of being accessories to the crime.

BURNS USES YEGGMEN IN DETECTIVE WORK

Tells Probers of Their Value—Decries Gumshoe Men.

The inquiry into the methods employed by the William J. Burns Detective Agency before William Boardman, Deputy State Comptroller, brought a statement from Mr. Burns yesterday in which he denied using "disreputable" methods. Mr. Boardman is to decide whether the Burns agency's license shall be revoked.

"A good detective, in my estimation, is a man who can go out and see things," Mr. Burns said. "He is one who is an intelligent observer and able to report fully all he finds out. There is no mystery about a good detective. I have no suggestion with the mystery making, gumshoe detective, and I have many times said so."

"We do sometimes employ what are known as 'yeggmens' for the purpose of getting information which they are particularly able to get, but not until our own men have proved them up. I have never permitted any of my employees to tap a wire or place a detectaphone in a labor meeting, nor have I offered employment to any man who could be considered a labor agitator. Neither would I permit any operative to offer a bribe to see if the man would 'fall' for it, nor to suggest the commission of a crime to see if the suspect would commit it. I totally disapprove of such methods."

Mr. Burns said that his agency did considerable business for the Hamburg American Line before the war and for the American Bankers Association. He objected to putting details of operating methods in the record, saying that he "did not feel he should be tried solely by the Pinkertons."

MITCHEL MEMORIAL PLAN IS SUBMITTED

Committee to Furnish \$350,000 for Making Playground of Park Reservoir.

NO COST TO TAXPAYERS

Wading Pool 1,400 by 250 Feet, Promenades and Trees Among Features.

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The plan provides for the transformation of the lower reservoir in Central Park into a public playground. Blueprints of the scheme, prepared by Thomas Hastings, architect, were submitted and will be turned over for study to Park Commissioner Gallatin and Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer, of the Board of Estimate. These officials have been asked to report on June 10.

If the city gives its consent the citizens committee is prepared to provide the \$350,000 need for work on the reservoir.

"This site was selected by our committee because this reservoir has been rendered obsolete by the completion of the Catskill water supply system, and it was felt that its use for the purpose proposed would not only be a fitting tribute to a distinguished official and soldier, but would serve to reclaim to park use this very considerable area," explained Mr. Adamson. "Our plan, as will be seen by reference to the drawing, is to make practically the whole of this area available for recreation purposes, thus adding to the useful area of Central Park a tract about one third of a mile long by 800 feet wide, the cost to be borne by our committee. The area is to be subdivided, as shown, into playgrounds and promenades, with a lagoon and wading pool in the center and at one end a music stand and seating accommodations for the public."

The object of our committee is to develop this area as to give it the widest possible usefulness to the people of the city and when completed to give this tract the name of the Mitchel Memorial Playground, as a tribute to the late Mayor of the city, a tribute similar to that paid to many distinguished citizens in the past in naming parks and recreation centers in their honor. Among the latter may be mentioned Bryant, Carl Schurz, de Witt Clinton, Greeley, Hamilton Fish, John Jay, Morris, Rutgers and Seward parks.

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VON TILING LOYAL, ENGLISH WIFE SAYS

Deed to Cemetery Plot Shown as Proof of Intention to Remain in U. S.

Mrs. Sarah Morrison von Tiling was a witness for her husband, Dr. Johannes H. M. A. von Tiling, at the trial yesterday of the Government's suit to revoke his naturalization as a citizen which is proceeding before Judge Martin T. Manton in the United States District Court. She was the final witness. Judge Manton said he would give his decision today.

Dr. von Tiling said he was born in Wakefield, England. He met his wife while travelling with her parents in Germany. Soon after their marriage they came to the United States, going first to Baltimore, then to Poughkeepsie, where Dr. von Tiling became assistant physician at Vassar College.

"My husband's views were my views," she explained. "Before the United States entered the war our sympathies were with Germany, because we regarded that country as the under dog. Though my husband was German and I English, the war did not disturb our domestic affairs. After the United States entered the war I was strongly impressed by my husband's loyalty as an American."

Dr. von Tiling was a witness. Judge Manton permitted a deed to a plot in the rural cemetery in Poughkeepsie, dated in 1906, to be submitted as evidence that the witness intended to live permanently in America. He acquired his final papers of citizenship in 1908. Dr. von Tiling said his professional practice had been largely reduced since he was accused of disloyalty in connection with the suit to revoke his naturalization.

Judge Manton questioned Dr. von Tiling about letters he wrote to Congressmen urging an embargo on munitions as an alleged neutrality measure. "Did you regard yourself as neutral when you were trying to obtain legislation prohibiting the exportation of munitions to France and England?" asked the court.

"I thought the United States had better keep out of it altogether," the defendant answered.

The witness said he bought Liberty Bonds and war savings stamps on borrowed money so as to counteract the impression that he was disloyal. He was asked why he did not join the Red Cross.

"I regarded the Red Cross in Poughkeepsie as a hotbed of my enemies," he answered.

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